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CITY OF



LANCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC.,  
1957.





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LANCASTER

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC.,  
1957.

R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc.(Agri.), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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### *Pest Control Officer:*

C. ANDERSON

### *Clerical Staff:*

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Public Health Department,  
Thurnham Street,  
Lancaster.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration my Annual Report for 1957 on the health services of the City.

The estimated population at mid-year, 1957, was 49,330, a decrease of 200 from the previous year, and 2,331 or 4.5 per cent. less than the 1951 census figure of 51,661. The greater part of this estimated loss must be attributed to migration.

At the 1951 census the number of persons of pensionable age was 7,690 or 14.9 per cent. of the City's population. It has been estimated that by mid-1957 this number had risen to 7,893 and the proportion to 16 per cent., and of this total approximately 1,150 are likely to be living alone.

There were 21 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to a mortality rate for 1957 of 30 per 1,000 live births, compared with an annual average rate of 37 over the preceding decade. The more favourable trend of infant mortality in the last three years can be seen in Table 6, but we still have a long way to go before we can match the present national rate of 23 per 1,000 live births.

Once again one death had to be classified to "pregnancy, childbirth and abortion." A long term view of maternal mortality is provided in Table 5, which indicates that in Lancaster the annual maternal death rate between 1947 and 1956 was, on the average, nearly 50 per cent. higher than the corresponding County rate.

The general health of the community remained satisfactory throughout the year, with the exception of the Autumn months when a large epidemic of Asian Influenza swept across the country. There was also a higher than usual incidence of measles.

Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 10 deaths as against 6 in the previous year. The marked decline in its mortality since the war has been attributed partly, if not largely, to the efficacy of modern drugs, but the recent appearance of drug-resistant strains of the tubercle bacillus should serve as a reminder of the fundamental importance of the old established epidemiological measures directed to the detection, isolation and treatment of the infectious person, and the supervision of his contacts. B.C.G. vaccination of 13-14 year-old school children began in January, and a brief report of the mass radiography survey carried out during the Summer will also be found in the body of the report.

A perusal of the section on environmental health will reveal the vital importance of the work carried on day-by-day in maintaining high standards in regard to the purity, safety, and cleanliness of the water we drink, the food we eat, and the air we breathe. The Chief Public Health Inspector has again stressed the urgency of the problems in connection with slum clearance and the re-development of derelict and decaying areas within the City. To my mind, not the least important of the problems associated with bad housing is the depressing effect of poor living conditions on mental health, and on the happiness and morale of the family, resulting sometimes in disruption of family life.

The public health services have played a notable part in the improvement of the nation's health during the past 100 years, but although the vital statistics of today testify to their past accomplishments there remains the challenge of much existing ill-health and suffering, both mental and physical, and of the increasing loss of life from accidents on the roads and in the home. Public health education must find the means to overcome ignorance and apathy and to encourage much fuller use of the preventive health services.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the conscientious work of the Health Department Staff, and my pleasure in the continued interest and support of the Health Committee in its work.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. FARQUHAR,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



SECTION "A"

**Statistics and Social Conditions  
of the Area**

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS — 1957

Area (in acres) ... ..	5,036
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate) mid-year 1957 ...	49,330
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ...	13,803
Rateable Value ... ..	£549,882
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£2,175 (est.)

LIVE BIRTHS	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ... ..	329	321	650
Illegitimate ... ..	24	28	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	353	349	702
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population . 14.2

STILL BIRTHS	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ... ..	5	7	12
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	7	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 17

DEATHS (Total) ... ..	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	398	404	802
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population			16.3

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES ... ..	1
Maternity Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..	1.40

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ... ..	9	11	20
Illegitimate ... ..	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	12	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 30

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ... ..	5	6	11
Illegitimate ... ..	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	7	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 17

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 est. population</i>
Cancer (all forms) ... ..	115	2.33
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ... ..	10	0.20

Table 1

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER DURING 1957

CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND SEX

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	8	2	10
Tuberculosis, Other	1	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	5	1	6
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	11	4	15
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	21	6	27
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	8	8
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	32	24	56
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	—	3
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	31	69	100
Coronary Disease, Angina	86	59	145
Hypertension with Heart Disease	10	12	22
Other Heart Disease	43	71	114
Other Circulatory Disease	19	15	34
Influenza	7	5	12
Pneumonia	29	19	48
Bronchitis	21	12	33
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	5	13
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	1	6
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	5	8
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	3	4	7
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	32	56	88
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
All Other Accidents	11	13	24
Suicide	1	1	2
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	398	404	802

Table 2

## DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP AND LOCALITY—1957

WARD		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65-75	75-80	80+	Total
Castle	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	15	13	18	65
John o'Gaunt	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	19	18	18	15	75
Park	...	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	5	59	93	56	76	301*
Queen's	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	10	8	18	52
St. Anne's	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	11	3	4	35
Scotforth	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	27	22	15	24	96
Skerton East	...	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	7	21	22	15	15	92
Skerton West	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	15	30	17	16	86
Total	...	21	1	—	1	1	2	3	2	9	31	179	221	145	186	802

\*Includes 251 deaths assigned to the City which occurred in Lancaster Moor Hospital and Bay View.



Table 3

LANCASTER VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957 AND THE PERIOD 1952 - 1956

Mid-Year	Estimated Home Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
										Total		Neo-natal	
		No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births		
1957	49,330	702	*14'2	802	*16'3	12	17	1	1'40	21	30	12	17
1956	49,530	655	13'2	750	15'1	7	11	1	1'51	18	27	10	15
1955	49,750	709	14'3	763	15'3	15	21	1	1'38	23	32	13	18
1954	49,910	636	12'7	689	13'8	15	23	—	—	28	44	21	33
1953	50,330	744	14'8	771	15'3	22	29	3	3'92	24	32	18	24
1952	50,590	738	14'6	652	12'9	13	17	1	1'33	32	43	26	35
Average 5 years, 1952-56...		—	13'9	—	14'5	—	20	—	1'63	—	36	—	25
Average 10 years, 1947-56		—	15'2	—	13'1	—	22	—	1'51	—	37	—	—

\*Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor 1.08) = (15.4 per 1,000).

\*Adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.82) = (13.3 per 1,000).



**Table 4**

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1957**

Birth and death-rates for England and Wales, the Administrative County of Lancaster, and 160 Great Towns and 160 Smaller Towns and Lancaster M.B. for the year 1957.

(Note: Figures other than those for the Administrative County and Lancaster M.B. are provisional only and are based on the Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

Estimated home population mid-1957	England & Wales 44,907,000		160 Great Towns 23,126,310		160 Smaller Towns 5,974,870		Admin. County of Lancs. 2,110,000		Lancaster M.B. 49,330	
	No.	Crude Rate per 1,000 home pop'n	No.	Crude Rate per 1,000 home pop'n	No.	Crude Rate per 1,000 home pop'n	No.	Crude Rate per 1,000 home pop'n	No.	Crude Rate per 1,000 home pop'n
<b>BIRTHS</b>										
Live Births ... ..	722,952	16.1	371,619	16.1	95,884	16.0	33,755	16.0	702	14.2
Stillbirths ... ..	16,554	0.37 22.4 (b)	8,542	0.37 22.5 (b)	2,273	0.38 23.2 (b)	853	0.40 25.0 (b)	12	15.4 (a) 0.24 17.0
<b>DEATHS</b>										
All causes ... ..	514,946	11.5	265,543	11.5	67,930	11.4	27,108	12.85 14.0 (a)	802	16.3 13.3 (a)
Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	4,784	0.11	2,777	0.12	587	0.10	236	0.11	12	0.24
Respiratory ... ..	4,250	0.09	*	*	*	*	207	0.10	10	0.20
Non-respiratory ... ..	534	0.01	*	*	*	*	29	0.01	2	0.04
Cancer (all forms) ... ..	94,007	2.09	*	*	*	*	4,485	2.13	115	2.33
Lung bronchus ... ..	19,118	0.43	11,497	0.50	2,393	0.40	905	0.43	27	0.55
Other cancer ... ..	74,889	1.67	*	*	*	*	3,580	1.70	88	1.78
Maternal Mortality (total) ... ..	349	0.47 (b)	*	*	*	*	20	0.58 (b)	1	1.40 (b)
Maternal causes (ex. abortion) ...	233	0.39 (b)	*	*	*	*	19	0.55 (b)	1	1.40 (b)
Due to abortion ... ..	61	0.08 (b)	*	*	*	*	1	0.03 (b)		
Infant Mortality ... ..	16,641	23.0	8,721	23.5 (c)	2,258	23.5 (c)	850	25.0 (c)	21	30 (d)
Neo-natal Mortality ... ..	11,904	16.5	*	*	*	*	595	18.0 (c)	12	17 (d)

(a) Adjusted rate for purposes of comparison with adjusted rate of any other area or crude rate for England and Wales.  
 (b) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.  
 (c) Per 1,000 related live births.  
 (d) Per 1,000 live births.  
 \* Not available.

## COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population at mid-year, 1957, was 49,330, a decrease of 200 from the 1956 figures. The population at the 1951 census was 51,661 and since then the estimated figures have indicated a fairly steady decline each year, amounting in total to a loss in population of 2,331 or 4.5 per cent.

The excess of deaths over live births during this same period of years is sufficient to account for only a small part of the estimated decrease in the population of the City, which must therefore mainly be attributed to migration.

### Births

In 1957 there were 702 registered live births, 47 more than in the previous year, which gives a crude birth rate of 14.2 per 1,000 population. In order to compare local with national birth and death rates an adjustment must be made to the former to allow for differences in age and sex distribution. Lancaster's adjusted birth rate of 15.4 may be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales (16.1) and with the adjusted rate for the Administrative County (16.3). Further details and comparisons are given in Tables 3 and 4.

Of the total births, 52 or 7.4 per cent. were illegitimate.

### Deaths

Deaths from all causes numbered 802, 52 more than in the previous year, corresponding to a crude death rate of 16.3 per 1,000 population. After adjustment with the area comparability factor of 0.82, the rate was 13.3 per 1,000, which may be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales of 11.5 per 1,000. The adjusted death rate for the Administrative County in 1957 was 14.0 per 1,000 population, mortality in the North-Western region being consistently higher than in more favourable regions in the South, and therefore exceeding the national figure.

Table 1 shows the deaths classified by cause and sex under the 36 main headings used by the Registrar-General, but the relative importance of the principal causes may be more clearly seen from the table below.

Principal Causes of Death	1956		1957	
	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... ..	290	38.7	315	39.3
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ... ..	117	15.3	100	12.5
Cancer (including Leukaemia) ... ..	124	16.5	115	14.4
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) ... ..	82	11.1	106	13.2
Violence (including motor vehicle accidents) ... ..	26	3.5	25	3.1
Diseases of the Digestive System ... ..	10	1.4	9	1.1
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate ... ..	12	1.6	10	1.2
Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	6	0.8	12	1.5
Infective Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) ... ..	3	0.4	8	1.0
All other causes ... ..	80	10.7	102	12.7
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## **Heart Disease**

Disease of the heart and circulatory system again appeared as the most common cause of death and in this group coronary thrombosis continues to be the chief culprit. Adequate scientific evidence concerning the exact causation of this disease is still lacking, but relative over-consumption of food (especially animal fat), associated with reduced physical activity in early and middle adult life, and excessive smoking, appear from the reports of several investigators to be the most significant factors. Moderation in living habits may yet prove to be the key to the prevention or control of coronary disease.

## **Lung Cancer**

The death rate from lung cancer has greatly increased in Great Britain and other countries during the last 25 years. In Lancaster 8 males and 2 females died from this cause in 1950, and 21 males and 6 females in 1957, but the smallness of the figures makes it difficult to draw any valid conclusions.

The most reasonable interpretation of the very great increase in deaths from lung cancer in males during the past 25 years is that a major part of it is caused by smoking tobacco, particularly heavy cigarette smoking. The evidence to date suggests that 1 in 8 of lifelong heavy smokers die of lung cancer, against 1 in 300 of non-smokers. Knowledge of the cause of lung cancer is still incomplete, and other factors such as atmospheric pollution may also play a contributory part. Intensive research is continuing. Meanwhile it is imperative to impress upon the young the dangers of cigarette smoking and to dissuade them from acquiring a habit which is harmful to health.

## **Maternal Mortality**

Under the heading "Childbirth, pregnancy, and abortion," one death was recorded in 1957. Owing to the smallness of the absolute figures it is difficult to compare the resultant maternal death rate (1.40 per 1,000 total births) with the corresponding maternal death rates for other areas, as shown in Tables 4 and 5. Nevertheless, for the decennial period 1947-1956 the maternal mortality rates for Lancaster M.B., the Administrative County, and England and Wales, were 1.50, 0.99, and 0.82 respectively. The national rate for 1957 reached a new low record of 0.47 per 1,000 total births.

At the instigation of the Ministry of Health, in May, 1956, discussions were held at hospital group level between professional representatives of the hospital and specialist services, the local health authority services and the general practitioners to discuss toxæmia of pregnancy in relation to maternal mortality in their areas. Locally a Standing Obstetric Advisory Committee, of which your Medical Officer of Health is a member, was subsequently set up to keep this matter under review, particularly in regard to the standard of ante-natal care.

## Infant Mortality

In 1957 there were 21 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 30 per 1,000 live births. The annual average rate for the years 1952—1956 was 37. Comparisons with other areas may be seen in Tables 4 and 6.

Many of the 21 infant deaths assigned to the City were classified by the Registrar-General under "other defined and ill-defined diseases." With the aid of departmental records such group classifications have been broken down so as to show the causes of death more specifically, as in the table below.

Cause	Under 1 day	1—7 days	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Pneumonia (including pneumonia of the newborn) ... ..		1	1			2	1	1			4
Bronchitis ... ..									1		1
Gastro-enteritis ... ..									1		1
Meningitis (pneumococcal) ... ..							1				1
Congenital Malformations:—											
circulatory system ... ..		2				2	2				4
hydrocephalus ... ..							1	1			2
other malformations of nervous system ... ..	1					1					1
Birth Injuries ... ..	1					1					1
Post natal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	2					2					2
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy:—											
haemolytic disease of the newborn	1					1					1
haemorrhagic disease of the newborn ... ..		1				1					1
prematurity (unqualified) ... ..		1				1					1
All other causes ... ..	1					1					1
	6	5	1			12	5	2	2		21

Table 5

## MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1947-1957

Comparative Statement of Maternal Death Rates for Lancaster M.B., the Administrative County of Lancaster and England and Wales

Year	Lancaster M.B.		Lancs. Admin. County		England & Wales
	No. of Maternal Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 total births	No. of Maternal Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 total births	Mortality per 1,000 total births
1957	1	1.40	20	0.58	0.47
1956	1	1.51	19	0.58	0.56
1955	1	1.38	40	1.31	0.64
1954	Nil	Nil	27	0.90	0.69
1953	3	3.92	39	1.26	0.75
1952	1	1.33	24	0.80	0.72
1951	1	1.34	21	0.69	0.81
1950	1	1.28	31	0.98	0.87
1949	1	1.07	32	0.97	0.98
1948	2	2.27	38	1.07	1.02
1947	1	0.94	56	1.35	1.17
Average Mortality 10 years, 1947-1956		1.50		0.99	0.82

Table 6

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1947-1957

Comparative Statement of Infant Death Rates for Lancaster M.B., the Administrative County of Lancaster and England and Wales

Year	Lancaster M.B.		Lancs. Ad. County	England & Wales
	No. of Infant Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 live births	Mortality per 1,000 live births	Mortality per 1,000 rel. live births
1957	21	30	25	23
1956	18	21	27	24
1955	23	32	27	25
1954	28	44	29	25
1953	24	32	29	27
1952	32	43	30	28
1951	28	38	29	30
1950	38	49	31	30
1949	32	39	38	32
1948	24	28	40	34
1947	43	41	47	41
Average Mortality 10 years, 1947-1956		36.9	32.7	29.6



## **Neo-Natal Mortality**

There were 12 neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks of age), 2 more than in the previous year. The resultant neo-natal mortality rate of 17 per 1,000 live births compares favourably with the average rate (25) over the previous 5 years (Table 3).

Eleven out of the 12 neo-natal deaths occurred within a week of birth and were mainly due to congenital malformations, post-natal asphyxia, and other diseases peculiar to early infancy. Much still remains to be elucidated concerning the causes of neo-natal deaths and stillbirths.

## **Morbidity—Weekly Rate of New Claims to Sickness Benefit**

I am indebted to the Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the information overleaf, showing the weekly number of new claims to sickness benefit made by the working population in the Lancaster area. These records cover Lunesdale and part of Lancaster Rural Districts as well as Lancaster City. In 1957 the peak period occurred in the week ending 1st October, when 1,075 first certificates of sickness were submitted in one week. The accompanying graph shows that the trend of morbidity has followed a roughly similar pattern in each of the three years 1955, 1956, and 1957, apart from the peak periods of sickness caused by influenza or other respiratory infections.

It should be noted that the figures do not relate to the total amount of sickness in the working population, but merely indicate the incidence of new cases of sickness arising each week.

# NO. OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK — WORKING POPULATION, 1957

Jan. 8 ... 258	Apl. 9 ... 194	July 9 ... 97	Oct. 8 ... 827
„ 15 ... 213	„ 16 ... 176	„ 16 ... 109	„ 15 ... 593
„ 22 ... 175	„ 23 ... 120	„ 23 ... 125	„ 22 ... 367
„ 29 ... 187	„ 30 ... 168	„ 30 ... 94	„ 29 ... 288
Feb. 5 ... 171	May 7 ... 164	Aug. 6 ... 59	Nov. 5 ... 195
„ 12 ... 194	„ 14 ... 142	„ 13 ... 123	„ 12 ... 179
„ 19 ... 151	„ 21 ... 146	„ 20 ... 148	„ 19 ... 189
„ 26 ... 178	„ 28 ... 142	„ 27 ... 127	„ 26 ... 206
Mar. 5 ... 189	June 4 ... 121	Sept. 3 ... 135	Dec. 3 ... 170
„ 12 ... 177	„ 11 ... 109	„ 10 ... 161	„ 10 ... 162
„ 19 ... 184	„ 18 ... 110	„ 17 ... 237	„ 17 ... 174
„ 26 ... 210	„ 25 ... 126	„ 24 ... 651	„ 23 ... 287
Apl. 2 ... 170	July 2 ... 95	Oct. 1 ... 1,075	„ 30 ... 287

## SICKNESS BENEFIT — AVERAGE NO. OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK

1953	...	140
1954	...	150
1955	...	160
1956	...	148
1957	...	218

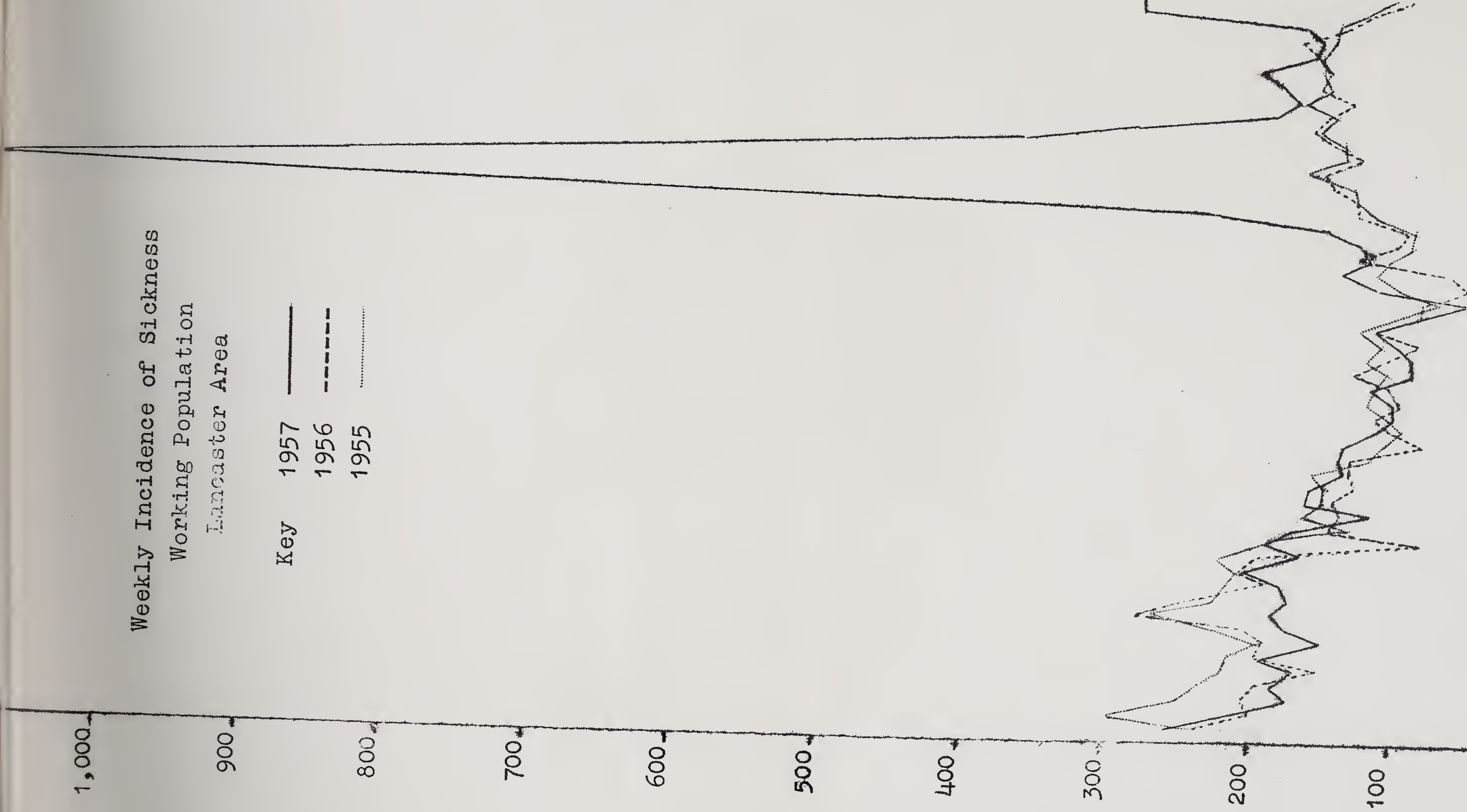
Weekly Incidence of Sickness  
Working Population  
Lancaster Area

Key 1957 —  
1956 - - -  
1955 . . .

C  
A  
S  
E  
S

1,000  
900  
800  
700  
600  
500  
400  
300  
200  
100  
0

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec





SECTION "B"

General Provisions of Health  
Services in the Area



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The main work of the Public Health Department concerns the control of infectious diseases and environmental health and detailed reports on these services, which are directly controlled by the City Council, will be found in Section " C " and Section " D."

The present section is related to those health services which concern mainly the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. Although administered by statutory authorities other than the City Council, it is felt that some brief account of the nature and scope of these services will be of interest to the Health Committee and, indeed, to the general public.

### Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946

Divisional Health Committee No. 2 of the Lancashire County Council are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the following health services, which are available to the citizens of Lancaster as well as to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts.

1. *Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children* including the provision of ante-natal clinics, post-natal care, dental care, child welfare centres and day nurseries, as well as special arrangements for premature babies, unmarried mothers, convalescent care, etc.
2. *Domiciliary Midwifery.*
3. *Health Visiting.*
4. *Home Nursing.*
5. *Home Help Service*, including night and evening attendance.
6. *Immunisation and Vaccination*, existing schemes afford protection to children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. More recently vaccination against poliomyelitis and tuberculosis has been made available to children in certain age groups.
7. *Ambulance Service.*

8. *Mental Health Service.* This includes supervision and after-care for persons suffering from mental deficiency who do not require care or treatment in hospital. An Occupation Centre is available in Lancaster. Duly authorised officers also have certain responsibilities in connection with mental illness.
9. *Prevention of Illness, and Care and After-Care of Persons suffering from Illness,* including health education, convalescent care, prevention and after-care of tuberculosis, provision of nursing equipment and apparatus, and after-care of persons discharged from hospital.

#### **Welfare Services—National Assistance Act, 1948**

The following welfare services are also administered by the Divisional Health Committee:—

1. *Residential Accommodation.* For persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, accommodation is provided in the following hostels—Bay View, Laurels and Fair Elms, Lancaster; the Empress Hostel at Morecambe; Moor Platt and The Hermitage at Caton.
2. *Care of Aged Persons in their Own Homes.* The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded, where necessary, so as to give adequate assistance, support and encouragement, in conjunction with local voluntary organisations, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes.
3. *Handicapped Persons.* Registers are maintained for the blind, the partially sighted and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics, may after registration, be provided with occupational therapy, transport to social centres, holidays, etc.
4. *Homes for Disabled and/or Old Persons.* There are 7 homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary organisations or by private individuals. These are registered and inspected regularly by the divisional medical staff.

#### **School Health Service—Education Act, 1944**

The school health service is controlled centrally by a committee of the County Council, and for the local administration of this service, the Divisional Medical Officer is responsible to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the routine medical and dental inspections of children carried out in the City schools, various clinics, some attended by visiting specialists, are provided for the correction or treatment of certain defects.



The admission of handicapped pupils to special schools is arranged through the County Medical Officer of Health. Medical supervision of children under the care of the Children's Department is also undertaken by the school medical officers. Details relating to local clinics are set out in the table below :—

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES—LANCASTER CITY

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
I. ANTE-NATAL						
(1) Ashton Road	—	—	—	—	2-4 p.m. (fortnightly)	—
(2) Ryelands House	—	—	—	—	9-30-11-30 am (fortnightly)	—
II. CHILD WELFARE						
(1) Ashton Road	—	—	2-4 p.m.	2-4 p.m.	—	—
(2) Ryelands House	2-4 p.m.	—	—	9-30-11-30	—	—
Hala Estate						
(3) Cong. Church,	2-4 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Ridge Estate.						
(4) 11 Patterdale Road,	—	—	2-4 p.m.	—	—	—
III. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION	} Arranged as required—usually fortnightly					
(1) Ashton Road						
(2) Ryelands House						
(3) 11 Patterdale Road, Ridge Estate						
IV. MINOR AILMENTS	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
(1) Ashton Road	9 - 10-30	9 - 10-30	9 - 10-30	9 - 10-30	9 - 10-30	—
(2) Ryelands House	9 - 10-30	—	9 - 10-30	—	9 - 10-30	—
V. INSPECTION CLINIC						a.m.
(1) Ashton Road	—	—	—	—	—	9-30-11-30
(2) Ryelands House	—	—	—	—	—	9-30-11-30
VI. OPHTHALMIC						First & third
Ashton Road	—	—	—	—	—	Saturdays of month
VII. ORTHOPÆDIC		By				
Ashton Road	—	appointm't	—	—	—	—
VIII. SPEECH THERAPY						
Ryelands House	—	1-30-4-30 pm	9-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—	—
IX. DENTAL	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m - 4 p.m. daily by arrangement.					
Ashton Road						

## **Laboratory Facilities**

The bacteriological examination of milk, water, and ice cream is carried out by Dr. Rickards and his staff in the Department of Pathology at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary. Specimens of faeces, nose and throat swabs, blood, etc., from individual patients, and samples of suspect food are also sent to this laboratory for examination, and I am indebted to Dr. Rickards for numerous laboratory reports and much helpful advice in connection with epidemiological investigations. The chemical analysis of water, as well as of milk and foodstuffs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is performed by the County Analyst, Dr. Walker, whose willing co-operation is also appreciated.

## **Maternity and Nursing Homes**

The following maternity and nursing homes in Lancaster and district are registered with the County Council, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Westhaven Nursing Home, 2/3, Laurel Bank, Lancaster.  
Beds : 10 medical.

Caton Green Nursing Home, Caton Green, nr. Lancaster.  
Beds : 27 medical, 5 surgical.

## **Co-ordination of Health Services**

The structure of the National Health Service, with responsibilities shared by separate authorities, renders it essential that there should be effective arrangements for securing integration. Locally this is ensured by cross representation on committees and by liaison between officers of the different services. Co-ordination of the school health service, the other health services of the County Council and the health services administered by the City Council, is facilitated by reason of the fact that your Medical Officer of Health acts also as Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer. Co-operation with local general practitioners is secured by frequent exchange of information in relation to infectious diseases, housing, domiciliary nursing services, welfare of aged and handicapped persons, etc. There is close liaison also with all local hospitals, and I am grateful to the administrative, medical, and nursing staffs for much useful information supplied in connection with the after-care of discharged patients. Every effort is made also to co-operate with the numerous voluntary organisations, which play such a useful part in filling the gaps still apparent in the National Health Service.





SECTION "C"

**Prevalence and Control over  
Infectious and Other Diseases**

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

In 1957 the number of cases of infectious diseases notified by medical practitioners reached a total of 964—the highest number since 1953. Nor does this total take any account of several thousand cases of influenza which occurred in September and October, since this disease is not statutorily notifiable.

Detailed figures relating to the various diseases will be found on page 29, but the following summary shows the comparative incidence of the principal infectious diseases over the past seven years.

	Average of 5 years 1951-1955	1956	1957
Scarlet Fever ... ..	76	24	33
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	117	108	130
Measles ... ..	487	114	623
Pneumonia ... ..	44	34	35
Tuberculosis ... ..	56	37	40
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2	2	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	3	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	69	64	78
Food Poisoning ... ..	44	8	8
Other Diseases ... ..	15	6	16
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>964</b>

### Measles

This common disease of childhood continues to manifest periodic exacerbations. Following the 179 cases recorded in 1954 the number increased to 337 in 1955, falling again to 108 in 1956, and this in turn being succeeded by a rise in 1957 to 623 cases. The annual average for the years 1951—1955 was 487.

### Whooping Cough

The 130 cases of whooping cough notified during 1957 represented an increase of 22 over the total for the previous year. It is hoped that eventually, with increased acceptance of whooping cough vaccine, this disease will become modified or controlled.

Diphtheria

The last case of diphtheria in Lancaster occurred in 1948. Memories of this once virulent and often fatal disease are fading, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain an adequate level of immunity in the population because far too many young parents fail to ensure that their children are protected by active immunisation.

Immunisation is a free service, available either from the family doctor, through school clinics, or at child welfare centres.

Under the immunisation scheme facilities are provided for protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus, whereby inoculations may be given against diphtheria or whooping cough separately, or together, or in further combination with protection against tetanus. The following table shows the number of Lancaster children immunised during 1955-1957 against each of these three diseases.

LANCASTER CITY — IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT

1955, 1956, and 1957

Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation										Number of individuals who were given a re-inforcement injection		
Age Groups	Diphtheria			Whooping Cough			Tetanus			Diphtheria	Wh'p'g Cough	Tetanus
	0—4	5—14	Total	0—4	5—14	Total	0—4	5—14	Total	All ages	All ages	All ages
1955...	550	49	599	251	3	254	3	1	4	996	5	—
1956...	430	32	462	408	3	411	101	—	101	968	9	6
1957...	445	36	481	423	4	427	330	4	334	752	9	5

## **Poliomyelitis**

One case of acute poliomyelitis occurred against two in the previous year. The case was of the paralytic type but a good recovery was made with only slight residual disability.

Vaccination of children against poliomyelitis, which commenced in the latter half of 1956, was continued during 1957, but progress was limited to some extent by the small quantities of vaccine then available. By the end of the year 1,889 Lancaster children born between 1947 and 1956 had completed the course of vaccination, the corresponding number in 1956 being 280.

## **Dysentery**

This particular bowel infection is difficult to differentiate clinically from other forms of diarrhoea, and it is doubtful whether the cases notified to the Public Health Department do, in fact, represent its true incidence, especially as many cases occur in which symptoms are slight. In adults the disease is often more of a nuisance than a danger.

During the year 78 cases were notified, compared with 64 in 1956, and 99 in 1955. As in 1956 one half of the total cases occurred in persons over the age of 65, nearly all of whom were inmates of mental hospitals. The casual agent was identified as Sh. Sonnei in the majority, but Sh. Flexner appeared in a number of institutional cases.

## **Food Poisoning**

Food poisoning due to Salmonella organisms occurred in 8 cases, the same number as in 1956. The annual average for the period 1951-55 was 44 cases.

The immediate contacts were checked by bacteriological examination of faeces and where necessary, action was taken to prevent possible spread by food handlers. In all 8 cases the infection was caused by the same organism, *S. typhi murium*, by far the most common food poisoning agent in this country. The infection appeared sporadically and mostly as single cases, and it was not possible under these circumstances to identify any particular food as the vehicle of infection, nor to trace its origin. There was one fatal case in an aged person.



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1957.

DISEASE	AGE PERIOD — YEARS										Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Age unknown	Total	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	9	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	33	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	21	141	173	274	9	1	2	—	—	2	623	—
Whooping Cough ...	15	35	33	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	130	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal ...	—	1	—	3	—	2	6	11	12	—	35	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	5	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ „ Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Post Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	4	2	3	3	1	6	20	39	—	78	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	7	—
Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (contracted abroad) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	8	1
Total	37	185	220	347	15	9	21	35	53	2	924	1



## Tuberculosis

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified in 1957 was 34, one less than in the previous year. Over the preceding 10 years notified cases averaged 47.6 per annum, and in 1915 when records first started in the City the annual incidence was about 120.

In 1957 there were 6 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis compared with 2 in 1956, and an average of 8.7 for the period 1947-56.

For all forms of tuberculosis, therefore, notifications totalled 40, against 37 in the previous year, and an average annual incidence of 55.6 for the period 1947-56.

Comparative figures are given below.

Year	Cases Notified		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
1957	34	6	40
1956	35	2	37
1955	43	9	52
1954	33	8	41
1953	58	6	64
1952	48	6	54
1951	57	12	69
1950	46	9	55
1949	52	10	62
1948	66	11	77
1947	38	7	45
Total ...	476	80	556
Aver'ge 10 yrs 1947-56 ...	47.6	8.0	55.6

The following table gives a summary of the known cases of tuberculosis in the City at 31st December, 1957.

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	...	...	170	104	274
Non-respiratory	...	...	14	21	35
			<hr/> 184	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 309

Mortality from Tuberculosis

The table below shows the number of deaths registered together with the corresponding death rates during 1957 and the preceding decennial period.

Year	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-respiratory Tuberculosis		All forms	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.
1957	10	0.16	2	0.04	12	0.20
1956	6	0.12	—	—	6	0.12
1955	20	0.40	1	0.02	21	0.42
1954	8	0.16	2	0.04	10	0.20
1953	7	0.14	2	0.04	9	0.18
1952	7	0.14	1	0.02	8	0.16
1951	19	0.37	1	0.02	20	0.39
1950	23	0.44	3	0.06	26	0.50
1949	14	0.27	1	0.02	15	0.29
1948	22	0.44	3	0.06	25	0.50
1947	27	0.53	2	0.04	29	0.57
Average of 10 years 1947-56	15.3	0.30	1.6	0.03	16.9	0.33

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis (10) as well as from non-respiratory tuberculosis (2) exceeded those of the previous year, resulting in a total death rate of 0.24 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 0.12 in 1956.

Some experts have forecast that tuberculosis may be eradicated within the next two or three decades. Certainly the disease can, with the aid of modern drugs and methods of treatment, be regarded much more as a curable condition but, possibly largely because of this, the fall in the notification rate or incidence continues to lag behind the fall in the death rate. Despite the fact that increasing attention is now being given to the discovery of early cases by mass miniature radiography, tuberculin testing, etc., there are many people in the community, especially elderly people, whose disease has not been detected and who continue to spread the infection. In 1956 just over 22 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis in the Administrative County escaped statutory notification as tuberculosis during life. Tuberculosis must therefore continue to be regarded as an important communicable disease, and the old established measures directed to its prevention and control must still be pursued as vigorously as newer measures such as vaccination and mass radiography.

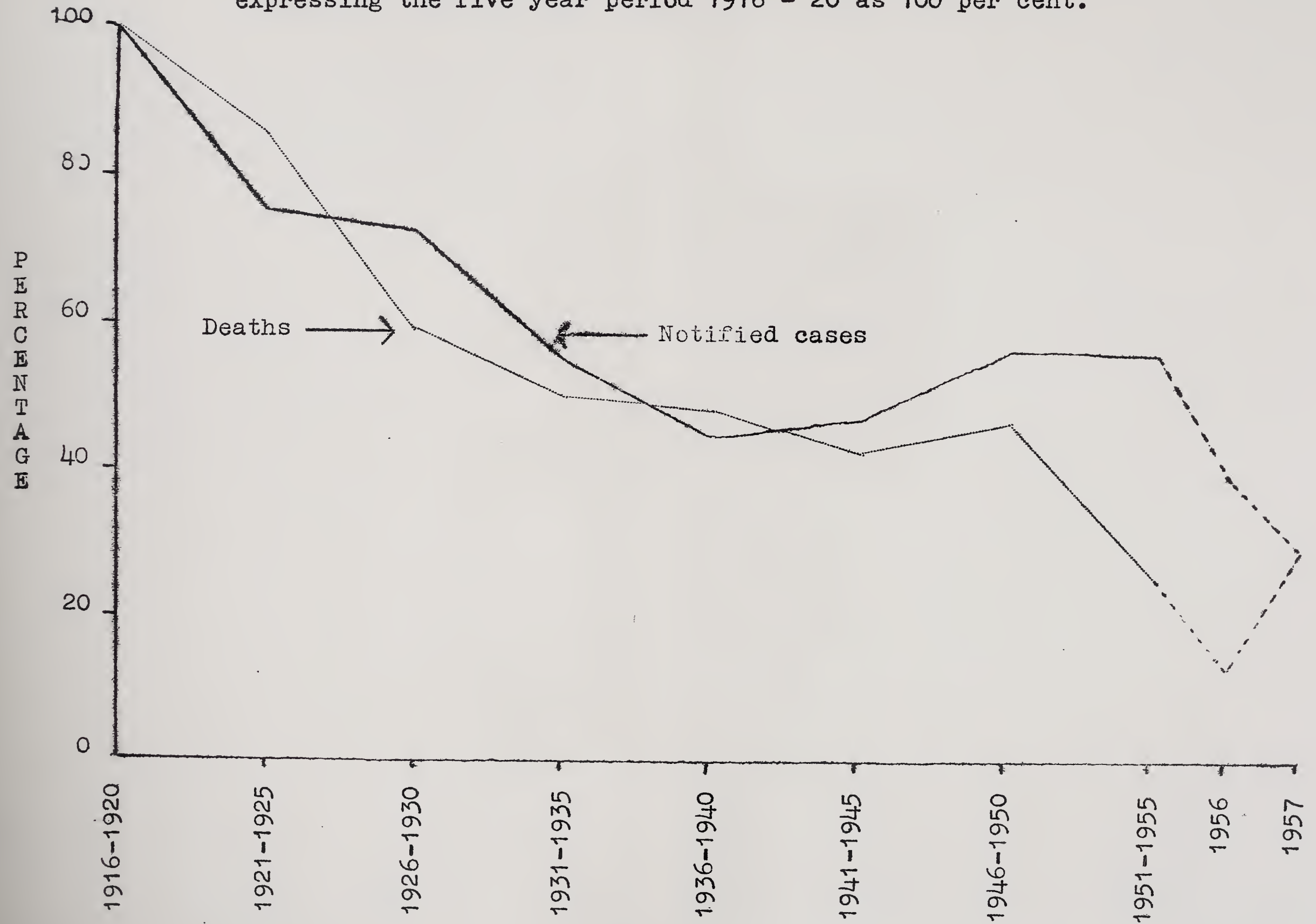
During the year the Chest Physician carried out B.C.G. vaccination on 69 infants and children in Lancaster, who were at risk from close contact with infectious cases. In addition, the scheme of B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers began in January, 1957, and by the end of the year 842 pupils in Lancaster Schools, found to be Mantoux negative on skin testing, had been successfully vaccinated before attaining the age of fourteen.

A mass radiography survey was carried out in the City between June and September, 1957, when 19,774 persons were x-rayed. This survey included brief visits by the two M.M.R. units to certain adjacent villages, but the detailed figures and findings are not yet available. The City Council gave its full co-operation and contributed £60 towards the cost of transport and advertisements.

As a matter of interest, the number of people examined during the last survey in Lancaster in 1952 was approximately 14,000

# R E S P I R A T O R Y      T U B E R C U L O S I S

Graph to show the relative decline in cases notified and deaths, expressing the five year period 1916 - 20 as 100 per cent.









SECTION "D"

**Sanitary Circumstances  
of the City**

**Annual Report of the  
Chief Public Health Inspector**

F. SHAW, D.P.A., M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E.

CITY OF LANCASTER—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES  
Under the Direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING INSPECTION OF HOUSES Preparation of reports on general housing conditions in the city. REPAIR OF HOUSES Preparation of specifications and schedules of costs. Supervision of works. Execution of works in default of owners. CLEARANCE, ETC. OF UNFIT HOUSES Indication of areas needing re-planning and re-development. Clearance of the buildings from such areas. Demolition of single houses not included in areas. Closure of dwellings which it is not practicable to demolish. VALUATION OF HOUSES. Valuation of houses to ascertain whether they are capable of repair at reasonable cost, etc. Estimation of future life of houses. OVERCROWDING Ascertainment and abatement of overcrowding. COMMON LODGING HOUSES Inspection and Registration. HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS Inspection and Supervision. REHOUSING Investigation into special housing needs which call for priority. Removals in connection with re-housing. Fumigation of household effects with HCN, when necessary.	RATS AND MICE Destruction and infestation prevention. INSECT, ETC., PESTS Destruction and control. UPHOLSTERY, ETC., FILLINGS Supervision of premises where upholstery fillings are made or stored or used. Sampling such fillings for examination as to cleanliness. FOOD AND DRUGS EXAMINATION AND SAMPLING EXAMINATION OF: Meat at time of slaughter. Meat in butchers' shops, etc. Food of all kinds in shops, stores, warehouses, etc. Supervision of the disposal of food condemned as unfit. SAMPLING OF: Food and Drugs for analysis. Foods for bacteriological exam. HYGIENE OF FOOD PREMISES Inspection of all premises used for the preparation, storage, handling and sale of food. Advice on layout, design and construction of food premises. Advice on equipment.	MILK AND DAIRIES Supervision of distribution of milk. Inspection of dairies. SAMPLING OF MILK FOR: Adulteration. Keeping quality. Tubercle bacilli. Brucella Abortus. PRE-LICENSING INSPECTION OF: Pasteurising plants. Sterilising plants. Bottling establishments. Routine inspection of plants and premises. INSPECTION OF OTHER PREMISES, e.g.: Factories. Building and civil engineering sites. Workplaces. Shops. Offices. Places of Entertainment. Offensive Trade premises. Schools. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT Burial of the Dead. Arrangement for care of people living alone under insanitary conditions. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION Inspection of boiler, etc., plants Observations of smoke from chimneys. Investigations generally into atmospheric pollution.	GENERAL SANITATION Investigation into complaints. Abatement of nuisances. Water supplies, (purity and sufficiency of). Purity of swimming bath water. Inspection of camping sites. Drainage. Removals of accumulations of waste, and offensive matter. RIVERS AND WATERCOURSES Investigation into pollution. SEWAGE DISPOSAL Sewage disposal from isolated buildings not connected to the town's sewerage system. INFECTIOUS DISEASES Investigations into causes of spread. Disinfection of premises and articles. FOOD-BORNE INFECTIONS Investigations into causes. Collection of specimens for exam. PET ANIMALS Inspection of pet animal shops. PORT HEALTH Inspection of crew's accommodation. Ship drinking water supplies. Rat and vermin destruction. Enquiries re infectious diseases and sickness amongst crews. Supervision of shellfish layings and collection grounds.
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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit my report for the year 1957.

The usual statistics relating to the work of the Department, in some cases with explanations and observations, are given in the body of the report. As is usual in an introduction, I would like to draw special attention to a few items.

Our slum clearance programme is proceeding fairly well, as planned. Since July, 1955, when the programme was submitted to the Minister, out of a total of 404 unfit houses, 150 had been dealt with in formal schemes by the end of 1957. This left a balance of 254, which means that if our programme is to be completed on time, an average of 80 houses per year during the next three years will have to be included in formal slum clearance schemes.

By the end of 1957, the Rent Act, 1957, had been in force for about six months and a survey was made to ascertain how it was working in the city. I have given some statistical information on pages 48—53, but generally it might be said that there is a great deal of ignorance and unfounded fear and inertia among tenants of controlled houses. From the statistics compiled from the survey it is more than probable that 43.5 per cent. of the tenants visited who were paying the rent increase need not have been doing so. Also, in some cases at least, the repairs carried out at the request of the tenants were trivial and when completed did not render the houses fit for human habitation. There is no real substitute for inspection by a properly qualified and experienced person.

At a time when publicity has been given in the newspapers to the inability of a very small number of local authorities to carry out meat inspection, I am glad to be able to report that all animals slaughtered for human food in Lancaster during 1957 were inspected by your Health Inspectors.

Conditions in the Market Hall and the Church Street Market, however, are still matters for concern.

The number of samples of nondescript raw milk which failed to pass the good keeping quality test was higher in 1957 than in 1956. The number of samples of nondescript raw milk which have failed this test have shown a steady increase since the supervision of milk production passed from local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The amount of statutory overcrowding in the City remains small, but the repair of houses remains a major problem.

I think it fair to say that, on the whole, during 1957, steady progress was made in the environmental health field.

As in other years, I must express appreciation of the co-operation and loyal support given by the staff of the Department.

I am,

Yours truly,

F. SHAW,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

The following tables show the total number of premises visited during the year, the defects or nuisances found and abated, the number of notices served, and the types of inspections and visits made, excluding housing.

Statistical and other information concerning housing conditions is given on pages 44—53.

### Public Health Inspections during 1957

No. of premises visited, 11,912. Defects or nuisances—No. discovered, 1,074; No. abated, 1,525. No. of notices served—Informal, 878; Statutory, 160; Legal proceedings, Nil.

### Types of Inspections and Visits other than Housing

Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Rodent infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Miscellaneous Public Health inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,829
Offensive trade premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers' shops and stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Fish fryers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Other food premises, general	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Shops (Shops Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Theatres, cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	741
Snack bars, soda fountains, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Pet shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Combustion plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Work places	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food vans and Milk vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
School Meals Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

### Complaints Received

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Number</i>
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	90
Defective fireplaces	6
Defective rainwater pipes	12
Defective windows	6
Defective chimneys	3
Defective doors	2



Defective plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Defective dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Foul and obnoxious odours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Nuisances from animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

**Improvements and Repairs Effected  
Following Action by the Public Health Inspectors.  
Improvements on Registered Premises**

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Food Premises</b>									
Walls decorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Ceilings decorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Hot water service provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Extensions to premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lighting improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Floors recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Counter surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Protective screens provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Soap and towels provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
First-aid equipment provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Notices provided re washing of hands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Washbasins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Accommodation for clothing provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New equipment provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of int. vent. space	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Provision of dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

**Drainage, Sanitary Accommodation, etc.**

Drains cleared from obstruction ... ..	45
Public sewers cleared from obstruction ... ..	27
Drains re-laid or repaired ... ..	25
Sewers re-laid or repaired ... ..	6
Soil pipes, waste pipes, etc., repaired or renewed ... ..	13

**Water Closets**

W.C. compartments re-built or repaired ... ..	23
W.C. basins renewed ... ..	15
W.C. cisterns renewed or repaired ... ..	5

**Various**

Offensive accumulations removed ... ..	15
Dustbins renewed ... ..	33
Nuisances from animals abated ... ..	5
Miscellaneous ... ..	26

**Execution of Work by City Council****in Default of Persons upon whom Notices were Served**

In 13 instances during the year the City Health Department was called upon to execute works in the default of persons upon whom statutory notices had been served. In all cases the City Council made orders for the collection of rents until such times as the costs will be recovered. The works carried out, with the costs, were as follows :—

<i>Address</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Cost</i>		
		£	s.	d.
26, Addlecroft	Defective eavesgutter	5	10	0
43, Bulk Road	Works necessary to make the house fit under the Housing Act	34	17	0
45, Bulk Road	„ „	18	12	6
59, Bulk Road	„ „	31	10	0
56, Clarence Street	„ „	40	16	0
44, Denmark Street	„ „	82	4	2
158, Dorrington Rd.	„ „	26	11	9
25, Gregson Road	„ „	45	1	7
27, Gregson Road	„ „	57	8	7
36, Gregson Road	„ „	78	0	6
1, Percy Road	„ „	48	17	0
24, Primrose Street	„ „	63	6	0
25, Windermere Rd.	„ „	44	1	9

**Shops (Shops Act, 1950, Section 38)**

There are in the City about 900 shop premises of all descriptions. Many of them are one-man businesses. 167 of those where assistants are employed were inspected during the course of the year.

**Camping Sites (other than Military)**

Although no camping sites were licensed during the year the inspectors made 20 visits to sites which were either used for periods less than 42 consecutive days or were in use illegally. Most were in connection with unauthorised use of corporation land.

Cleaner Air

Measures taken to deal with Air Pollution and the Clean Air Act, 1956

Some, but not all, of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were in operation during 1957. The remainder of the Act did not come into force until 1958. The sections of the Act which were in operation during 1957 dealt with notices to be given before new plant was installed, power to deal with the height of new chimneys, and powers which enable local authorities to declare Smoke Control Areas.

The provisions relating to the emission of **dark** smoke from chimneys were not in operation and consequently, during 1957, the Health Inspectors in this respect were mainly concerned with the emission of **black** smoke.

The measures taken during the year to deal with air pollution from combustion plants were :—

- (a) The observation of factory chimneys;
- (b) inspection of combustion plants for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of smoke nuisances and to give advice; and subsequent visits;
- (c) the measurement of the degree of atmospheric pollution in the City.

(a) **Observations**

During the year your Public Health Inspectors made **35** observations of factory, etc., chimneys. The total time spent on these observations was 16 hours 19 minutes. Of this time the periods during which the various shades of smoke were emitted are shown in the following tables.

*Length of time, in minutes, during observations  
when smoke was emitted from chimneys*

Black	Grey	Little or no smoke	Total
7.25	378.20	593.65	979.10

The number of smoke nuisances recorded and action taken were as follows :—

Nuisances Recorded	Verbal Warnings given	Written Notices sent
1	—	1

(b) **Inspections and Visits**

Thirteen routine inspections of combustion plants were made during the year.



(c) Measurement of Air Pollution

During 1957 the comparative amount of ash, grit and other solid particles deposited in the City from smoke emitted from chimneys was measured as in previous years.

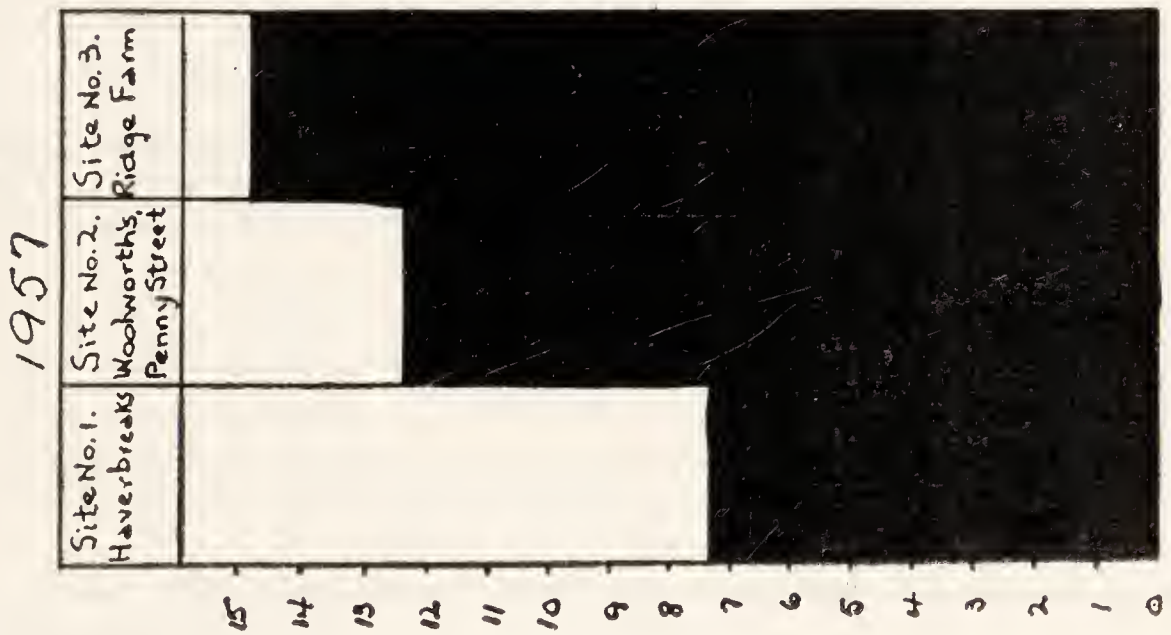
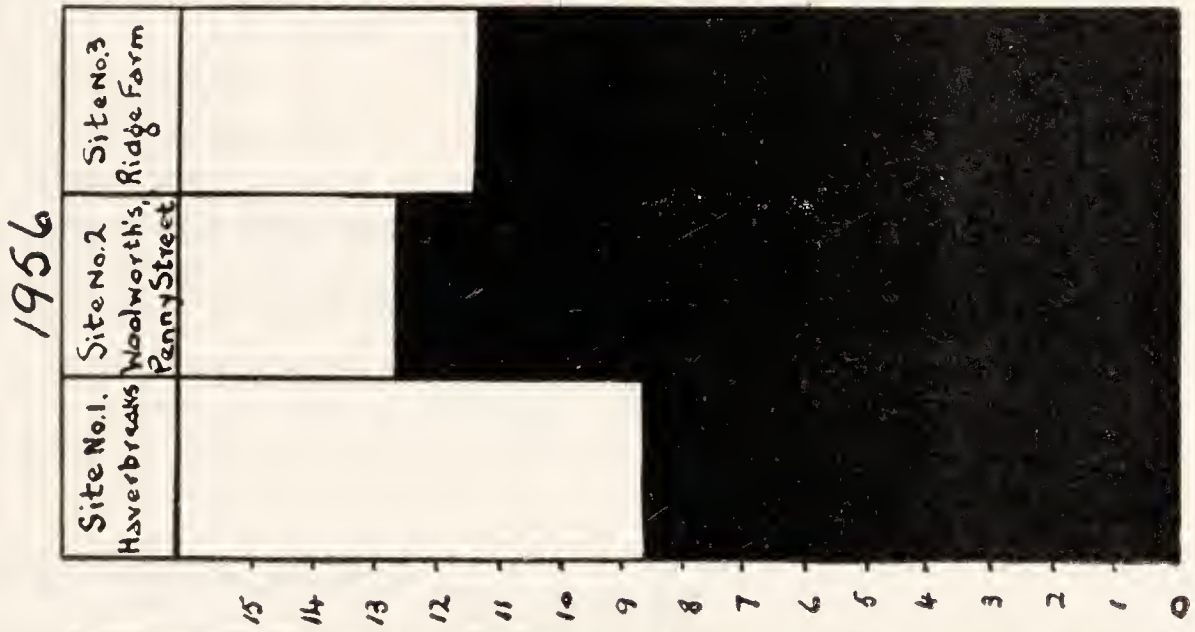
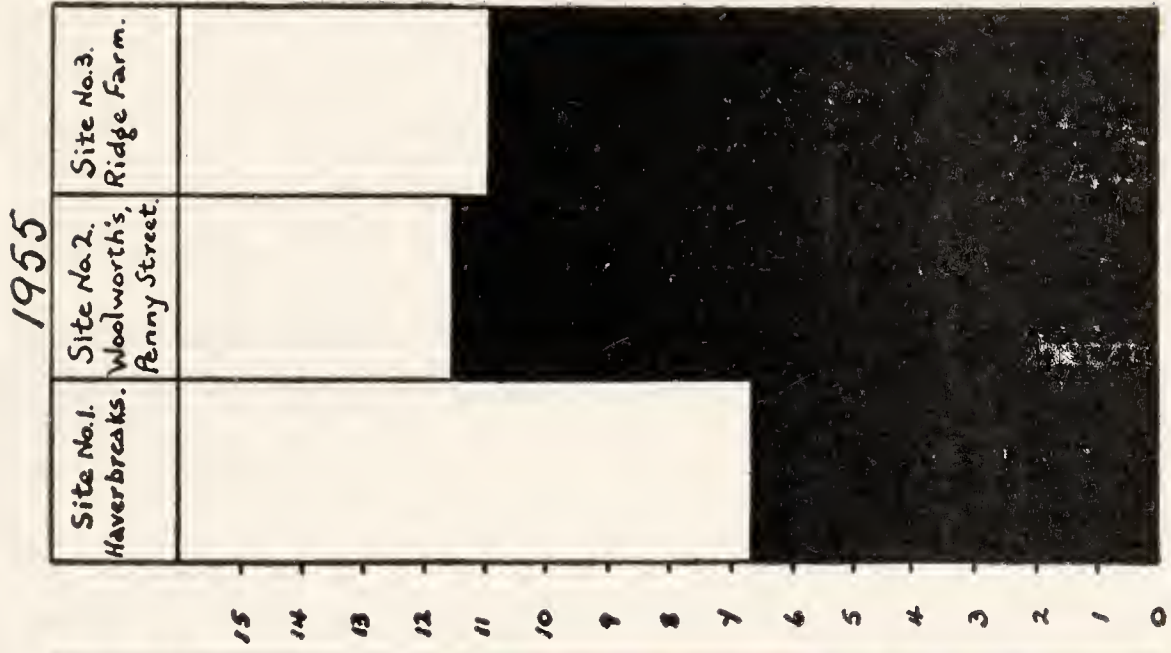
The estimated matter deposited during 1957 calculated in tons per square mile per month from the standard deposit gauges, and the amount of sulphur dioxide in parts per 100 million parts of air, as calculated from the volumetric instruments attached to the smoke filter are given in Table I below. Table II gives the comparative average monthly deposit of soot during 1955-1957.

TABLE I.

Month	TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER (SOOT) Tons per square mile			SULPHUR DIOXIDE parts per 100 mil. parts of air Monthly Average Public Health Offices
	Site No. 1 Haverbreaks	Site No. 2 Woolworths Penny Street	Site No. 3 Ridge Farm	
January ... ..	7·87	14·56	9·18	6·1
February ... ..	6·28	12·12	9·99	6·9
March ... ..	4·80	11·01	10·16	6·3
April ... ..	5·57	8·27	5·10	5·0
May ... ..	7·09	10·43	11·76	4·1
June ... ..	8·31	11·14	14·92	3·4
July ... ..	8·10	10·67	10·16	1·6
August ... ..	11·31	16·45	23·21	1·7
September ... ..	8·03	12·80	32·53	1·7
October ... ..	7·50	15·71	21·25	3·2
November ... ..	6·69	11·83	*	4·4
December ... ..	7·13	12·80	*	4·5

\* Ceased recording because site became unsuitable due to building, etc., operations.





Offensive Trades

Number of premises—4.

Types of offensive trades :—

Fellmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rag and Bone Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

All the offensive trades in the City were, generally speaking, carried on during the year without serious nuisance in spite of difficulties due to obsolete buildings.

Factories Act, 1937

Details of the number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors and of the number and type of contraventions found are given in the following tables :—

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Without mechanical power ... ..	36	4	—	—
With mechanical power	210	45	4	—
Other premises ... ..	1	—	—	—
Total ... ..	247	49	4	—

## DEFECTS FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	4	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient ..	4	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	1	—	1	—

### Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the City.

### Houses Let in Lodgings

The large obsolete type of house remains a problem. Mainly situated in Dale Street, Blades Street, Dallas Road, and South Road, these houses are now usually occupied by several households. Although structurally sound their condition is tending to deteriorate rapidly by the manner of occupation. Conditions in some of them are as bad as in the worst type of slums. A survey of these premises and the enforcement of reasonable standards is required.

### Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

There are no tents, vans, or similar erections used at present for human habitation in the City.



**Underground Sleeping Rooms**

There are in the City 5 houses where the basements, the floors of which are 3 feet or more below ground level, are used as sleeping rooms. All these basements are unfit for human habitation and consequently, as our slum clearance programme proceeds, it will be necessary to make Closing Orders in respect of these basements, and thus prohibit their use as dwellings whilst they remain unfit.

Difficulties have arisen because of the Minister of Housing and Local Government's intimation that he is not prepared to confirm Regulations with respect to underground rooms.

**Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

**Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928**

No. of premises in the district in which filling materials are manufactured, used, or sold ... ..	5
No. of inspections ... ..	—
No. of samples taken ... ..	—

**HOUSING CONDITIONS**

**General Observations**

Progress in the slum clearance programme submitted to and approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in July, 1955, is proceeding fairly well as scheduled. During 1957 the necessary formal steps were taken to acquire, by Compulsory Purchase Orders, the remainder of the Main Street—Ramparts Area. These Orders, which were confirmed by the Minister, involved 104 unfit houses, 56 other houses, and 18 other buildings and land. A further 46 unfit houses were dealt with during the period either by certificates of unfitness or as individual houses. Since July, 1955, therefore, 150 unfit houses out of 404 contained in the total slum clearance programme have been dealt with. If our programme is to be completed on time, approximately a further 254 unfit houses will need to be dealt with during the next three years, which means an average of 80 houses per year. The total number of unfit houses remaining at the end of 1957, might, however have been less than 254 because sometimes, especially in the case of houses attached to business premises, the owners voluntarily cease to use them for human habitation but do not notify the Health Department.

One of the most pressing needs of the City is the redevelopment of the slum and other decaying areas, and this should be put in hand without any further delay. It is not good economic or social policy to leave land, which has been cleared of building, unused and derelict. It results in a loss of revenue and gives the district a neglected and abandoned appearance.



The problem of ensuring the repair of several thousand houses in the City still remains. Pressure of other work, mainly the survey of food premises, prevented the hoped for progress in this section of the housing field during 1957. The provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, did in the latter half of the year stimulate some owners of rented houses to do some repairs.

The number of houses being improved and brought up to modern standards with financial aid from public funds is very small. During 1957 only 22 schemes were submitted to the Council as against 44 in 1956. In spite of the fact that we have quite a number of the larger type of house which is obsolete for present day families, no schemes for converting these houses into flats were submitted during 1957.

There were only 7 overcrowded families in the City at the end of 1957.

Statistical information in relation to housing matters is given below.

### HOUSING—STATISTICAL INFORMATION

#### Houses without Internal Piped Supply of Water, etc.

(a) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(b) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67

#### Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1. Total number of dwellings inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
2. Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557
3. Number of houses inspected found to be unfit but capable of repair at reasonable cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
4. Number of houses inspected and found not to be unfit but requiring repairs enforceable under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
5. Number of houses inspected which were found to be unfit but were not capable of being made fit at reasonable cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
6. Number of houses inspected which called for no further action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
7. Total number of unfit houses existing at end of 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254

#### Notices Served

8. Formal notices under the Housing Acts requiring repairs to render houses fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
9. Formal notices requiring repairs, etc., under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
10. Informal notices requiring repairs to houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
11. Intimations to owners concerning lack of information in rent books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

## Result of Action

### Repair of Houses

	<i>After Informal Notice</i>	<i>After Formal Notice</i>
12. Houses made fit following the service of Housing Act notices ... ..	35	31
13. Houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices under the Public Health Act ... ..	3	—

### Demolition and Closure of Dwellings

14. Unfit houses demolished during the year ... ..	6
Number of families rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes ... ..	43
Number of persons rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes .. ...	113
15. Houses closed during the year ... ..	2
Number of persons rehoused from these houses ...	4
16. Dwellings, which were parts of buildings, closed ...	2
Number of persons rehoused from these dwellings ...	4

### Repairs to Dwellings

Roofs repaired or stripped and renewed ... ..	53
External walls re-built or re-pointed ... ..	36
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	52
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed ... ..	89
Chimney stacks re-built ... ..	7
Yards, passages, pavements repaired or renewed ... ..	18
Ceilings re-plastered or repaired ... ..	28
Internal walls re-plastered or repaired ... ..	118
Windows repaired or renewed ... ..	193
Doors repaired or renewed ... ..	19
Floors repaired or renewed ... ..	39
Fireplaces repaired or renewed ... ..	11
Sinks repaired or renewed ... ..	12
Repairs to water supply systems ... ..	5
Miscellaneous ... ..	32
Staircases repaired or renewed ... ..	6

### Houses Improved with the Help of Financial Grants

Total number of schemes submitted to the Council ... ..	22
Number of dwellings affected by the schemes ... ..	22
Number of schemes completed by the end of the year ... ..	22
Additional dwellings provided ... ..	—

## New Dwellings Erected During the Year

						<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>
By the City Council	...	...	...	...	...	85	Nil
By private persons	...	...	...	...	...	34	Nil
Total						119	Nil

## Overcrowding

### Housing Act, 1936. Part IV

At 31st December, 1957, 7 families in the City were overcrowded. This is 8 less than there were at the end of 1956.

During the year 22 cases of overcrowding were abated.

The ways in which the overcrowding was abated are shown in the table below.

### Abatement of Overcrowding during 1957

1. Cases rehoused by the City Council	...	...	...	...	9
2. Cases abated following warnings given by the Health Department	...	...	...	...	12
3. Cases abated following legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	—
4. Cases abated either by voluntary action on the part of the families concerned or by changed circumstances, e.g., a death in the family or a member leaving home for reasons of work	...	...	...	...	1
Total cases abated					22

### Overcrowding Position during 1957

1. Cases remaining at 31-12-56	...	...	...	...	12
2. Number of new cases reported during 1957	...	...	...	...	17
3. (a) Number of cases abated during 1957	...	...	...	...	22
(b) Number of persons concerned in (a) above	...	...	...	...	87
4. Number of cases of overcrowding in Council houses which were abated during the year	...	...	...	...	—
5. (a) Number of dwellings which remained overcrowded at the end of 1957	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Number of families dwelling in these houses	...	...	...	...	7
(c) Number of persons dwelling in these houses	...	...	...	...	24

There were no cases during the year in which houses became again overcrowded after the Council had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.



## RENT ACTS

### Certificates of Disrepair, etc.

The Rent Act, 1957, came into force on the 6th July, 1957. In certain important respects this Act modified the powers and duties of local authorities under the Rent Acts. It also released from control houses with a ratable value exceeding forty pounds in London and thirty pounds elsewhere in England and Wales. It allowed the rents of houses remaining in control to be increased, but provided machinery for preventing this increase being demanded if a house was not in a reasonable state of repair. The Government hoped that the Act would secure the remedying of defects in houses, having due regard to the age, character and locality of the dwelling. The prime responsibility under the Rent Acts for taking steps to obtain the reasonable repair of a controlled house is now placed upon the tenant. If he wishes to oppose an increase of rent on the grounds of disrepair, he must inspect the house and serve a notice on his landlord specifying the defects which he thinks should be remedied. The landlord has six weeks in which to do the work or give an undertaking that the work will be done. If he does neither of these things, the tenant may apply to the local authority for a certificate of disrepair in relation to the defects specified in his notice to the landlord. If the local authority decides some, or all of the defects specified by the tenant, ought to be remedied, they must notify the landlord and allow him three weeks to reconsider the giving of an undertaking. If no undertaking is given, the local authority are to issue a certificate of disrepair and the tenant need not then pay the rent increase until the certificate is cancelled. The various notices and certificates to be valid must be in the prescribed form.

At the end of 1957, a sample survey was made by the Health Department to ascertain how the provisions of the Act were working in Lancaster, and whether tenants of controlled houses understood their rights and duties under the Act. It was estimated that there were about 3,670 controlled tenancies in the City and 588, or 16 per cent., of these were visited. Most of the information revealed by the sample survey is given in statistical form in the tables which follow. From this information it will be seen that by the end of 1957, i.e., six months after the Rent Act, 1957, came into force, 62.6 per cent. of the tenants of controlled houses visited had received a notice that their rents were to be increased and 90.2 per cent. of these, or 56.4 per cent., of the tenants visited were actually paying the increase. From the statistics it would seem more than probable that 43.3 per cent. of those paying the rent increase need not have been doing so. This is made up as follows :—16.2 per cent. who were dissatisfied with the state of repair of their houses but had not compiled a list of defects; 9.3 per cent. who had sent their landlords a list of defects in the prescribed manner but had not received any undertaking from the landlords that they would do the repairs, nor had they applied for a certificate of disrepair; 16.2 per cent. who had sent their landlords a list of defects in the prescribed form and had



accepted from them invalid verbal undertakings that they would remedy the defects; 0.7 per cent. where a certificate of disrepair was still in force, and 0.9 per cent. where statutory notices under the Housing Act were not complied with at the time the notice of increase was served and when the rent increase was demanded.

The statistical and other information obtained from the survey revealed there is a great deal of ignorance and inertia and an unfounded fear of eviction among the tenants of controlled houses. Also a study of the lists of defects compiled by tenants shows clearly that it is beyond the ability of the majority of them to properly inspect their houses and compile an intelligible list of defects. This is not surprising because such a task needs proper technical training and experience. In the majority of cases where serious defects existed, such as dampness and defects in the structure like bulged and cracked walls, these were not listed, but nearly all tenants were apparently concerned about the external appearance of their houses and listed external painting. No small proportion of tenants who filled in the appropriate form concerning defects (Form G) gave the location of the defect, e.g., wall, door, window, without giving any indication of the nature of the defect. Sometimes they did not even specify the room or rooms. In my opinion, the Rent Act, 1957, so far as it relates to the inspection of houses, places too great a burden on the tenants of controlled houses. Very probably this was due to the national shortage of Public Health Inspectors. If this was the case, the Rent Act, 1957, has demonstrated that it is better to clearly face and solve a problem rather than to avoid and circumnavigate it. The latter is usually much more costly and considerably less satisfactory.

Although only in very few cases were the lists of repairs compiled by tenants sufficient to render the houses fit for human habitation, much repair work which otherwise would not have been done was executed. Unfortunately, a lot of this work was of a very low standard both as regards workmanship and material. The main object of landlords seems to have been to do the minimum in the shortest possible time in order to claim the permitted rent increase. In view of the length of time during which rents of controlled houses have been fixed at too low a level, this is understandable.

In my opinion, the most satisfactory way of maintaining a general reasonable standard of housing is by the systematic inspection of houses at intervals of between three to five years and the enforcement of proper repair. This, however, would have to be coupled with the landlords' right to charge an economic rent, and the availability of suitably qualified persons to carry out the inspections.

TABLE I				
Estimated number of controlled houses in the City				
(a)	Number of houses in the City under £30 R.V.	...	...	12,371
(b)	Number of these owned by City Council	...	...	3,200

(c)	Number of houses, excluding Corporation houses, under £30 R.V. ... ..	9,171
(d)	Estimated Number of houses in (c) owner/occupied (60%)	5,502
(e)	Estimated number of houses still controlled ... ..	3,669

**TABLE II**  
**Size of Sample Survey**

(f)	Number of houses visited ... ..	588
(g)	Houses visited as % of all controlled houses in City ...	16.0%
(h)	Houses visited as % of (c) Table I ... ..	6.4%
(i)	Houses visited as % of (a) Table I ... ..	4.8%

**TABLE III**  
**Rent Increase — Notices, etc.**

(j)	(i)	Number of tenants visited who had received notice of increase (Form A) ... ..	368
	(ii)	(i) above as % of houses visited, i.e., of (f) Table II	62.6%
(k)	(i)	Recipients of notices of increase visited who were paying rent increase ... ..	332
	(ii)	(i) above as % of houses visited, i.e., of (f) Table II	56.4%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of those who had received notice of increase ... ..	90.2%
(l)	(i)	Recipients of notices of increase visited who were <b>not</b> paying rent increase ... ..	36
	(ii)	(i) above as % of houses visited, i.e., of (f) Table II	6.1%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of those who had received notice of increase ... ..	9.8%

**TABLE IV**  
**Service of Notices of Defects (Form G), etc., by Tenants**

(m)	(i)	Recipients of notices of increase visited who served list of defects (Form G) ... ..	160
	(ii)	(i) above as % of houses visited, i.e., of (f) Table II	27.2%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited, i.e., of (j) (i) Table III ... ..	43.5%
	(iv)	Recipients of notices of increase visited who had not served list of defects (Form G) because they were satisfied ... ..	139
	(v)	(iv) above as % of houses visited, i.e., of (f) Table II ... ..	23.6%
	(vi)	(iv) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited, i.e., of (j) (i) Table III ... ..	37.7%
	(vii)	Recipients of notices of increase visited who had not served Form G but were dissatisfied with house ...	69
	(viii)	(vii) above as % of houses visited, i.e., of (f) Table II ... ..	11.7%
	(ix)	(vii) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited, i.e., of (j) (i) Table III ... ..	18.8%



**TABLE V**

**Steps Taken by Tenants and Landlords after Form G had been Served**

(n)	(i)	Undertakings given by landlords in prescribed form within specified period of 6 weeks ... ..	36
	(ii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited, i.e., of (j) (i) Table III ... ..	9.8%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of tenants who had served list of defects (Form G), i.e., of (m) (i) Table IV ...	22.5%
(o)	(i)	Tenants visited who had accepted an invalid verbal undertaking from landlord ... ..	54
	(ii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited, i.e., of (j) (i) Table III ... ..	14.7%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of tenants who had served list of defects (Form G), i.e., Table IV ... ..	33.7%
(p)	(i)	Tenants visited who had applied for Certificates of Disrepair ... ..	34
	(ii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited, i.e., of (j) (i) Table III ... ..	9.2%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of tenants visited who had served list of defects (Form G) of (m) (i) Table IV ... ..	21.2%
	(iv)	(i) above as % of all houses visited ... ..	5.8%
(q)	(i)	Tenants visited who had served Form G (list of defects), had not received undertaking from landlord, but did nothing further about it ... ..	36
	(ii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited ... ..	9.8%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of tenants visited who had served list of defects ... ..	22.5%
	(iv)	(i) above as % of all houses visited ... ..	6.1%

**TABLE VI**

**Certificates of Disrepair issued and Undertakings given by Landlords  
(Forms L and K)**

(r)	(i)	Undertakings given by landlords after Council had indicated its intention to serve Certificates of Disrepair ... ..	18
	(ii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited ... ..	4.9%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of tenants visited who had served list of defects ... ..	11.2%
	(iv)	(i) above as % of applications to Council for Certificates of Disrepair ... ..	52.9%
	(v)	(i) above as % of all houses visited ... ..	3.0%
(s)	(i)	Certificates of Disrepair issued ... ..	16
	(ii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited ... ..	4.3%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of tenants visited who had served list of defects ... ..	10.0%
	(iv)	(i) above as % of applications to Council for Certificates of Disrepair ... ..	47.0%
	(v)	(i) above as % of all houses visited ... ..	2.7%

TABLE VII

## Payment of Rent Increase

(t)	(i)	Recipients of notice of increase visited paying rent increase ... ..	332
	(ii)	(i) above as % of all recipients of notices of increase visited ... ..	90.2%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of all tenants visited ... ..	56.4%
(u)	(i)	Recipients of notices of increase visited <b>not</b> paying rent increase ... ..	36
	(ii)	(i) above as % of all recipients of notices of increase visited ... ..	9.8%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of all tenants visited ... ..	6.1%
(v)	(i)	Recipients of notices of increase who were paying increase in rent but were dissatisfied with condition of house and had not served Form G ... ..	54
	(ii)	(i) above as % of those paying rent increase ... ..	16.2%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited ... ..	14.6%
	(iv)	(i) above as % of all tenants visited ... ..	9.2%
(w)	(i)	Recipients of notice of increase who were <b>not</b> paying rent increase, were dissatisfied with condition of house, but had not compiled list of defects ... ..	15
	(ii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notices of increase visited ... ..	4.1%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of all tenants visited ... ..	2.6%
(x)	(i)	Tenants who had served list of defects on landlord, had not received an undertaking from him and had not applied for a Certificate of Disrepair, but were paying rent increase ... ..	31
	(ii)	(i) above as % of those paying rent increase ... ..	9.3%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notice of increase visited ... ..	8.4%
	(iv)	(i) above as % of all tenants visited ... ..	5.3%
(y)	(i)	Tenants who had served list of defects on landlord, had accepted an invalid verbal undertaking from landlord, had not applied for Certificate of Disrepair, and were paying rent increase ... ..	54
	(ii)	(i) above as % of those paying rent increase ... ..	16.2%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of recipients of notice of increase visited ... ..	14.7%
	(iv)	(i) above as % of all tenants visited ... ..	9.2%
(z)	(i)	Cases where a Certificate of Disrepair was in force and the tenant was paying the rent increase ... ..	2
	(ii)	(i) above as % of those paying rent increase ... ..	0.7%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of Certificates of Disrepair in force ... ..	12.5%
	(iv)	(i) above as % of all tenants visited ... ..	0.3%

TABLE VIII

(a)	(i)	Post Rent Act Purchase of houses by Tenants ... ..	5
	(ii)	(i) above as % of houses visited ... ..	0.8%



**TABLE IX**

**Landlords' Decision not to Increase Rent or to Execute Repairs**

B	(i)	Landlords who, after receipt of Form G, decided not to increase rent or to execute repairs ... ..	4
	(ii)	(i) above as % of tenants who served Form G ...	2.5%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of all houses visited ... ..	0.7%

**TABLE X**

**Rent Increases whilst Statutory Notices Outstanding**

C	(i)	Tenant paying rent increase although statutory notice outstanding ... ..	3
	(ii)	(i) above as % of those paying rent increase ...	0.9%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of all houses visited ... ..	0.5%
D	(i)	Tenant not paying increase in rent after service of notice because statutory notice outstanding ...	2
	(ii)	(i) above as % of those served with notice of increase	0.5%
	(iii)	(i) above as % of all houses visited ... ..	0.3%

**SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS**

Routine inspections of all the schools situated in the City were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Information concerning the present sanitary, drinking, and washing arrangements, etc., in the schools is given in Table I below, and the improvements made during 1957 is given in Table II.

**TABLE I**

Total number of schools in the City ... ..	*39
Number with fresh water closets only ... ..	37
Number with trough closets ... ..	2
Number with unsatisfactory yard surfaces ... ..	7
Number with inadequate washing facilities ... ..	24
Number with inadequate drinking facilities ... ..	1

The arrangements for the serving and taking of meals are not satisfactory in a number of schools.

\* One new school, St. Bernadette's, with provision for 90 pupils, was opened during the year.

**TABLE II**

**Lancaster Royal Grammar School**—Sanitary accommodation at Gardyner House re-decorated.

**Cathedral Secondary Modern**—7 trough closets replaced by F.W.Cs.

**Cathedral Junior and Infant**—2 trough closets replaced by F.W.C.s.

**Scotforth C. of E.**—Yard surface repaired.

**Scotforth Parish Hall**—Urinal cleansed. Refuse cleared from urinal approach. New refuse bins provided. Rainwater pipe gullies cleansed.

**Bowerham Junior**—New yard surface.

**Christ Church Junior**—Yard surface repaired.

**Rylands Primary**—New serving kitchen with sink and sterilising sink, wash-hand basin, electric water heater, electric hot plate, and lockers for outdoor clothes. Walls painted.

**Willow Lane Nursery**—Kitchen painted.

**Girls' Grammar School**—Kitchen and dining rooms painted.

**Dallas Road Secondary Modern**—Annexe re-decorated.

**Ripley Boys' Secondary Modern**—Kitchen and dining hall painted.

**Storey Institute, Technical College**—5 new F.W.C.s, 1 urinal with auto-flush, new lighting and drainer in canteen.

**Storey Institute, Handicraft Centre**—Premises painted.

## PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Twenty-three inspections of places of public entertainment were made during the course of the year. No conditions were recorded which would necessitate the City Council taking further action.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and Milk and Dairies Regulations.

### Milk Supply : Supervision and Distribution

During the year Public Health Inspectors made a total of 42 inspections of the 8 dairies situated in the City. It was found necessary on 1 occasion to draw attention to a contravention of the Regulations.

### Average Daily Consumption of Milk

The average daily consumption of milk per head of the population increased slightly from 0.63 pints to 0.69 pints.

The proportion of pasteurised milk consumed in the City increased from 67.68% in 1956 to 68.02% in 1957. The amount of sterilised milk fell from 8.77% in 1956 to 8.31% in 1957. The consumption of heat treated milk (i.e., pasteurised and sterilised) rose by .10% during 1957.

<i>Description</i>					<i>Daily Consump- tion in Gallons</i>	<i>Per centum of Whole</i>
Non-descript Raw Milk	...	...	...	...	45	1.05%
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	969	22.63%
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	1,944	45.38%
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	...	...	970	22.63%
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	356	8.31%
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>4,284</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Average daily consumption in pints per head of population ... 0.69 pints

Quantity of Milk Bottled (in gallons)

		<i>Amount bottled Outside the City (in galls. per day)</i>	<i>Amount bottled in the City (in galls. per day)</i>
Non-descript Raw Milk	... ..	45	—
Tuberculin Tested Milk	... ..	849	120
Pasteurised Milk	... ..	1,252	692
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	... ..	317	653
Sterilised Milk	... ..	356	—
		<hr/> 2,819 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,465 <hr/>

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949  
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)  
Regulations, 1949

Information concerning the number of licences issued under the above-mentioned Regulations during 1957 is given below :—

- Tuberculin Tested Milk : Bottling, 1. Dealers other than bottlers, 81.
- Pasteurised Milk : Pasteurising Plant, 1. Dealers, 68.
- Sterilised Milk : Dealers, 73.

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological and Biological, etc., Tests

TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS MILK

Information concerning the number of samples and grades of milk submitted for biological tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the results of the tests is given in the following table.

TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS MILK

	Nondescript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk
Total Number Taken ... ..	4	71
Number Negative ... ..	4	55
Number Positive ... ..	—	—
No Result ... ..	—	16
Percentage Positive ... ..	—	—



### Sampling of Milk for Good Keeping Quality and for Evidence of Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation

Information concerning the testing of milk for good keeping quality and for adequate heat treatment is given in the following tables.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR METHYLENE BLUE AND B.COLI TESTS

	Nondescript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)
Total Number Taken ...	4	71	61	11
Number Satisfactory ...	2	57	61	11
Number Unsatisfactory	2	14	—	—
Percent. Unsatisfactory	50.00 %	19.73 %	—	—

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TEST

	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk
Total Number Taken ... ..	61	11
Number Satisfactory... ..	60	11
Number Unsatisfactory ... ..	1	—
Percentage Unsatisfactory ... ..	1.66 %	—
No Result ... ..	—	—

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR BRUCELLA ABORTUS TESTS

	Nondescript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk
Total Number Taken ... ..	4	71
Number Satisfactory ... ..	3	69
No. Positive Whey Agglutination Test	1	2
Percent Pos. Whey Agglutination Test	25.00%	2.83%
No. Test done ... ..	—	—

SAMPLES OF STERILISED MILK TAKEN FOR TURBIDITY TEST

Number taken : 4. Results all satisfactory.

### Observations on Results of Tests

The percentage of samples of nondescript raw milk which failed to pass the good keeping quality test (methylene blue) increased from 40% in 1956 to 50% in 1957. The proportion of T.T. samples which failed to pass the test rose from 15% in 1956 to 19% in 1957.

The number of samples of nondescript raw milk which have failed the good keeping quality test have shown a steady rise from 1950.

### Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Ice-Cream

#### Bacteriological Examination

Out of 30 samples of ice-cream taken for bacteriological examination 26 were placed in Grade 1 and 4 in Grade 2 indicating they were all satisfactory. None of the samples was found to contain B.Coli.



## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Decolourisation Test		B. Coli		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent Satisfactory	Present Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
30	30	—	30	—	26	4	—	—

### Chemical Examination

No sample of ice-cream sent for analysis contained less than the legal minimum of 5% fat. The majority of samples contained between 7.5% and 11%.

TABLE SHOWING FAT CONTENT

No. of Samples Taken	Under 5.0%	5.0% - 7.5%	7.5% - 10.0%	Over 10.0%
12	—	3	1	8

### Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs in General.

The following table gives information concerning foods taken in routine sampling to ascertain whether the food had been prepared, handled, and stored under hygienic conditions. It will be seen that, although a fairly wide variety of foods were sampled, none was found to be unsatisfactory.

Sample	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Apples ... ..	1	1	—
Brawn ... ..	2	2	—
Custard Pie ... ..	1	1	—
Jellied Veal ... ..	1	1	—
Luncheon Meat ... ..	1	1	—
Meat Pie ... ..	1	1	—
Meat and Potato Pie ... ..	1	1	—
Ox Tongue ... ..	1	1	—
Pork Pie ... ..	1	1	—
Potted Meat ... ..	1	1	—
Tomatoes ... ..	1	1	—

Meat and Other Foods

The following are particulars of meat inspection carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the year at the abattoir.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED AT ABATTOIR

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	3192	112	139	10983	8573
Number Inspected ... ..	3192	112	139	10983	8573
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	4	19	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1852	77	—	55	460
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysti.	58·80 %	68·88 %	2·80 %	·67 %	5·58 %
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	104	7	—	—	89
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	3·29 %	6·25 %	—	—	1·08 %
Cystercercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	9	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	9	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Total Units Killed and Inspected

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1956 ...	31,390 ...	696 ...	22,658 ...	23,979 ...	78,723
1957 ...	33,040 ...	417 ...	21,966 ...	25,719 ...	81,142

For conversion from animals killed and inspected to inspection units the follow equivalents are used :

One cattle beast ...	10 units
One calf ... ..	3 units
One sheep ... ..	2 units
One pig ... ..	3 units

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED BY WEIGHT

(a) For tuberculosis:	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle ... ..	...	3	3	0
Calves ... ..	...	—	—	—
Sheep ... ..	...	—	—	—
Pigs ... ..	...	8	0	8
		11	3	8

(b) For other Conditions:					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Cattle	...	...	...	...		9	1	2
Calves	...	...	...	...		1	3	2
Sheep	...	...	...	...		12	1	23
Pigs	...	...	...	...		17	1	25
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	0	3	24
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Particulars of Other Foodstuffs Condemned during 1957

One hundred and sixty-three visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food, and the following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption. In all cases the food was voluntarily surrendered and the question of legal proceedings did not arise.

Tinned Goods:				<i>Tins</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	816		16	0	22
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	254		2	0	8
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	68			1	5
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	951		10	3	20
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	392		3	0	12
Tinned, Miscellaneous	...	...	...	169		1	3	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				2,650	...	1	14	15
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other Condemned Foods:				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Bacon, Irish	...	...	...	—	—	—	12½
Beef	...	...	...	—	—	14	8
Beef, Imported	...	...	...	—	—	1	22
Bilberries	...	...	...	—	—	—	2
Cake, Slab	...	...	...	—	1	—	2
Cheese	...	...	...	—	—	—	½
Cheese, N. Zealand	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
Cheese, Parmesan	...	...	...	—	—	—	3
Cream, Synthetic	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Crispbread	...	...	...	—	—	—	½
Dripping, Beef	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Fish	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
Fish, Smoked Haddock	...	...	...	—	—	—	14
Fish, Fresh Haddock	...	...	...	—	—	—	21
Fish, Cakes	...	...	...	—	—	—	4½
Fish, Cured	...	...	...	—	—	2	14
French Dressing	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Ham	...	...	...	—	—	—	5¼
Ham, Danish Raw	...	...	...	—	—	—	14¾
Ham, Irish	...	...	...	—	—	—	16



Lamb, English	...	...	...	—	—	—	13
Macaroni	...	...	...	—	1	—	8
Marmalade	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Mayonnaise	...	...	...	—	—	—	10
Mushrooms	...	...	...	—	—	—	3
Misc. Tinned Foods	...	...	...	—	6	—	—
Onions, Pickled	...	...	...	—	—	1	20
Prunes	...	...	...	—	—	1	3½
Peanut Butter	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Pickles, Mixed	...	...	...	—	—	—	22
Pork, Roast	...	...	...	—	—	—	24¼
Spread, Cheese	...	...	...	—	—	—	23
Spread, Cheese and Tomato	...	...	...	—	—	—	21
Spread, Salmon	...	...	...	—	—	—	½
Spread, Sandwich	...	...	...	—	—	—	11
Salad Cream	...	...	...	—	—	—	13

### Food Premises

The detailed survey of all food premises in the City commenced in the latter half of 1956 was continued throughout 1957. During the year 300 premises were surveyed and of these 252 were found to fall below the requisite standard. In 166 cases written notices were sent giving detailed specifications of the work required, and in 86 cases, in which only minor improvements were required, verbal notices were given. The number of premises in which defects were discovered and the different types of defects found, given as a percentage of all premises surveyed, is shown in the table below.

### Deficiencies

	<i>No. of deficiencies found</i>	<i>As % of premises surveyed</i>
Inadequate lighting	113	37.66%
Inadequate ventilation	63	21.00%
Insufficient sinks	63	21.00%
None or insufficient washhand basins	161	53.66%
Not displaying notices regarding washing of hands	137	45.66%
Lack of proper facilities for supply of hot water	168	56.00%
Lack of storage accommodation for outer clothing	20	6.66%
Insufficient refuse receptacles	8	2.66%
Lack of first-aid equipment	52	17.33%
Lack of proper protection of food from contamination	67	23.33%
Defective counter surfaces	43	14.33%
Defective sanitary accommodation	1	.33%
Lack of cleanliness	15	5.00%
Defective floor covering	72	24.00%
Walls and ceilings requiring redecoration	65	21.66%
Lack of soap, towels, etc.	155	51.66%

Information concerning the improvements made in food premises during the year is given on page 37.

### Routine Inspections of Food Premises

One of the most effective safeguards against food borne infections is the supervision of food premises by routine inspections. These are also a good form of health education. In addition to the detailed survey the following routine inspections of food premises were made by the Public Helath Inspectors during 1957.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Meat Stores, Abattoir, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Snack Bars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139

### Market Hall and Church Street Market

The manner in which food is handled and stored in the City's markets is still a matter for concern. It is difficult for food traders in the City to understand the delay in dealing with this matter.

### Public Abattoir

In spite of the obselete buildings, etc., a reasonable standard of hygiene was maintained at the Public Abattoir throughout the year.

Lack of proper cooling facilities for carcases, etc., continue to cause concern to your health officers and the traders.

### Sampling and Analysis of Food and Drugs for Adulteration, etc.

The following tables indicate the number and type of samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year.

#### MILK

Number of Samples Taken	Number of poor quality (not adulterated)	Deficient Legal Proceedings not considered warranted	Obviously Adulterated
Formal 88	12	3	—

				Non-fatty		
				Milk Fat	Solids	Water
Average for the year	...	...	...	3.70%	8.62%	87.68%
Legal minimum standards	...	...	...	3.00%	8.50%	88.50%

## Analysis of Other Food and Drugs

Samples of the following foods were submitted for analysis during the year :—

<i>Food or Drug</i>	<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
Aspirin tablets ... ..	1	—
Adexolin tablets ... ..	1	—
Beer Dripping ... ..	1	—
Beef Suet ... ..	1	—
Butter ... ..	2	—
Butterscotch ... ..	1	—
Cereal (Ready Brek) ... ..	1	—
Cheese spread ... ..	1	—
Cheese and Tomato Spread ... ..	1	—
Cheese Straws ... ..	1	—
Choco Delice ... ..	1	—
Chicken Fillets ... ..	1	—
Codeine Tablets ... ..	1	—
Condensed Milk ... ..	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence ... ..	1	—
Chutney Sauce ... ..	1	—
Cream ... ..	1	—
Dried Brewers Yeast ... ..	1	—
Dried Mixed Herbs ... ..	1	—
Gin ... ..	2	—
Ginger Wine ... ..	1	—
Glycerin Lemon and Honey Pastilles ... ..	1	—
Gravy Browning ... ..	1	—
Lard ... ..	1	—
Lemon Cheese ... ..	1	—
Lemonade Powder ... ..	1	—
Lemon Pie Filling ... ..	1	—
Margarine ... ..	8	—
Minced Chicken ... ..	1	—
Oxtail Soup Mix ... ..	1	—
Orange Foam Crystals ... ..	1	—
Owbridges Lung Tonic ... ..	1	—
Phensic Tablets ... ..	1	—
Ruby Wine ... ..	1	—
Salad Cream ... ..	1	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing ... ..	2	—
Sherry, British ... ..	2	—
Steak and Onion Roll ... ..	1	—
Strawberry Jam ... ..	2	—
Sherbert ... ..	1	—
Self Raising Flour ... ..	1	—
Table Jelly ... ..	2	—
Tea ... ..	1	—
Tomato Soup ... ..	1	—
Vita-Nut ... ..	1	—
Whiskey ... ..	1	—



## WATER SUPPLY

### Sources, Purification and Distribution

No alterations in the sources of supply of water were made during the year. The water, which is partly moorland surface water from the Council's own catchment area, and partly from Manchester's Thirlmere supply, is subjected to mechanical filtration and chlorination.

13,792 dwelling houses have an internal piped supply; one block of 6 houses and another block of 3 houses rely on a common standpipe for each block. One house is supplied by a spring and 1 from a stream. These latter houses are situated in the rural part of the area, and it has not been reasonably practicable to provide a piped supply.

### Sampling of Tap Water

Three samples of tap water from houses were submitted for analysis and 37 for bacteriological examination. The reports, abstracts of which are given in the following tables, indicate that the supply was satisfactory.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF TAP WATER

Test	27-5-57	27-5-57	27-5-57
Colour ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen Absorbed ... ..	0·25	0·30	0·30
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... ..	Under 0·01	Under 0·01	Under 0·01
Albuminoid Nitrogen ... ..	0·01	0·01	0·02
Nitrite Nitrogen ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen ... ..	0·6	0·6	0·5
Chlorine present as chloride ... ..	10	10	11
Carbonate Hardness ... ..	10	10	10
Non-carbonate Hardness ... ..	20	25	30
Total Hardness ... ..	30	35	40
pH value ... ..	8·2	8·4	7·2
Total Solid Residue ... ..	4·0	7·0	5·0
Action on Lead ... ..	Under 0·1	Under 0·1	Under 0·1

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF TAP WATER

Date	Aerobic micro organisms growing in yeastral agar	Probable No. of coliform organisms per 100 c.c. of water	Ward sample taken	Re- marks
	In 2 days at 37°C.			
22/1/57	2	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	2	Nil	Scotforth	
22/2/57	Nil	Nil	Park	
"	Nil	Nil	St. Annes	
"	Nil	Nil	Skerton East	
26/2/57	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	1	Nil	John O' Gaunt	
20/3/57	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	John O' Gaunt	
"	Spreading Growth	Nil	Skerton East	
30/4/57		Nil	Scotforth	
"		Nil	John O' Gaunt	
"	Nil	Nil	Skerton East	
27/5/57	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	Skerton East	
24/6/57	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	John O' Gaunt	
22/7/57	1	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	Skerton East	
14/8/57	Nil	Nil	John O' Gaunt	
"	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	Queens	
24/9/57	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	5	Nil	John O' Gaunt	
"	1	Nil	Skerton West	
29/10/57	Nil	Nil	John O' Gaunt	
"	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	2	Nil	Queens	
27/11/57	1	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	Park	
18/12/57	Nil	Nil	Scotforth	
"	Nil	Nil	John O' Gaunt	
"	Nil	Nil	Queens	

# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

Twenty-two samples of swimming bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination and extracts from the reports are given below :—

Date	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastral agar	Prob. No. of coliform organisms per 100 c.c. of water	Bath from which sample was taken	Re-marks
	2 days at 37°C.			
22/1/57	2	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
26/2/57	Nil	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
20/3/57	Nil	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
30/4/57	Nil	Nil	L.R.G.S.	
"	1	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
"	Nil	Nil	Corp'n Major Plunge	
21/5/57	7,000	1	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
"	2	Nil	Corp'n Major Plunge	
"	30	Nil	L.R.G.S.	
24/6/57	Nil	4	L.R.G.S.	
"	Nil	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
"	Nil	5	Corp'n Major Plunge	
22/7/57	Nil	Nil	L.R.G.S.	
"	1	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
"	1	Nil	Corp'n Major Plunge	
14/8/57	2	Nil	Corp'n Major Plunge	
"	1	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
24/9/57	1	Nil	Corp'n Major Plunge	
"	Nil	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
29/10/57	6	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
27/11/57	2	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
18/12/57	Nil	Nil	Corp'n Minor Plunge	



## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Details of the premises visited, number found to be infested, and information concerning treatment are given in the following tables :—

### SURFACE TREATMENT

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricultural (5)
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Au- thority  (1)	Dw'lling Houses (includ'g Council Houses)  (2)	All Other (includg Business Pr'mises)  (3)	Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)  (4)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	37	13,790	2,007	15,834	20
II. Number of properties ins- pected as a result of:					
(a) Notification ... ..	4	71	73	148	—
(b) Survey under the Act ...	3	1	12	16	4
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when vis- ited primarily for some other purpose) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
III. Total inspections carried out —including re-inspections ...	46	469	579	1,094	39
IV. Number of properties ins- pected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major ... ..	1	—	3	4	4
.....	2	5	22	29	1
Minor ... ..	—	1	14	15	1
(b) Mice { Major ... ..	1	38	39	78	2
.....	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
V. Number of infested proper- ties (in Sect. IV) treated by Local Authority ... ..	4	44	78	126	8
VI. Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments ...	4	44	78	126	8
VII. Number of Notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act. :					
(a) Treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken fol- lowing the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal proceedings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "block" control schemes carried out ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

## SEWER TREATMENT

Total number of manholes in the City : 1,470.

Treatment Number : No. 11, No. 12.

Dates of Treatment : No. 11, 30-10-56 to 4-3-57; No. 12, 4-11-57 to 11-2-58.

Bait bases and poison used : No. 11, Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide; No. 12, Bread Mash, Antu incorporating H.C.A.

Number of manholes baited : No. 11, 389; No. 12, 511.

Number of manholes showing prebait take : No. 11, 139; No. 12, 288.

Number of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days): No. 11, 98; No. 12, 246.

Scheme of baiting used (e.g. consecutive days, or 1st, 3rd, and 5th days): 1—4—8.

Test baiting : Number of manholes tested—No. 11, Nil; No. 12, 124.

Number of tested manholes showing bait take—No. 11, Nil; No. 12, 13.

### Disinfection and Disinfestation of Premises, etc.

Information concerning the disinfection and disinfestation of premises and articles carried out during the year is given in the following tables :—

#### DISINFECTION (PREMISES)

Premises Disinfected			Single Rooms Disinfected		
No. of Whole Houses	No. of Ships	No. of other Premises	In Houses	In Ships	In other Premises
11	Nil	1	7	Nil	Nil

#### DISINFECTION (BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES)

Books Disinfected		Other Articles	Articles Destroyed	
Public Library	Private Library		Books	Other Articles
69	Nil	Nil	Nil	16

**Insect Pest Control**

Ten houses, 2 Council owned and 8 others, 23 other premises and 13 single rooms were disinfested by means of liquid insecticides, and 45 vans of furniture were fumigated with HCN during rehousing operations. Fuller information is given in the table below.

Type of premises treated	Type of Infestation					Single Rooms
	Bugs	Fleas	Ants	Cock-roaches	Others	
Corporation Houses ...	—	1 6 rooms	—	1 2 rooms	—	2
Other Houses ...	3 8 rooms	—	—	4 13 rooms	1 8 rooms	8
Other Premises ...	—	2 7 rooms	3 16 rooms	18 220 rooms	—	3
Totals ...	3 8 rooms	3 13 rooms	3 16 rooms	23 235 rooms	1 8 rooms	13

**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

Nil.



SECTION "E"

Port Health

## LANCASTER PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The use of the port is mainly confined to a small amount of coastal traffic and similar cargo boats from the Continent. In view of this the more elaborate arrangements required in a larger port are not called for here.

### Section I—Staff

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
Robert W. Farquhar	Port M.O.H.	1/7/52	B.Sc. (Agri.), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Divisional M.O.H., Health Division No. 2 M.O.H., Carnforth U.D.C. M.O.H., City of Lancaster M.O.H., Lancaster R.D.C. M.O.H., Lunesdale R.D.C.
Frederick Shaw	Inspector to Port Health Authority	1/12/43	Cert. of R.S.I. & S.I. Joint Board; D.P.A.; M.R.S.H.; A.M.I.P.H.E.	Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Lancaster

### Section II

#### Amount of Shipping Entering the District During the Year

Ships from	Number	Registered Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	3	906	—	2	—
Coastwise ...	31	5,346	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	34	6,252	—	2	—

### Section III

#### Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

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Passenger Traffic ... ..	Number of passengers INWARDS	... ..	Nil
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	... ..	Nil

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Cargo Traffic ... ..	Principal IMPORTS: Clay, Linseed Oil, Stone, Gravel, China Clay, Fertilizers.
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Principal EXPORTS: Coke Breeze.

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Principal Ports from which ships arrive:—

Foreign ... France, Holland.

Coastwise ... Liverpool, Greenock, Clay Ports,  
Cornwall.

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#### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

#### Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

Number of Rodent Control Certificates issued — 18.







